DECEMBER 9, 1853.

Mr. George E. French, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions. Single numbers can be procured at his counter every

MR. E. K. Lundy, bookseller, Bridge street, Georgetown, will act as agent for the Sentinel in receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

GEORGE W. MEARSON is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements, in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

The Senate has confirmed the following appointments of the President of the United

Hon. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, envoy extraordinary and millister plenipotenary to Russia. Hon. John Y. Mason, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to France.

Hon. ROBERT M. McLANE, commissioner to

In consequence of the demand on our columns at this time, we are compelled to decline, or to postpone publishing many communications from valued correspondents.

Both Houses of Congress have adjourned until Monday.

It is not our intention to publish full reports of the proceedings of Congress; but we devote much of our available space to the speeches which were delivered in the Capitol yesterday, when the death of the late Vice President was announced. We feel, therefore, assured, that our readers will excuse the want of variety in our editorial columns.

The leading points of the President's mer sage have not been fully discussed by us; yet the various reports which it refers to are so essential to a full and complete understanding of its merits, that we wish to examine them and lay them before our readers as speedily as possible. With that view we present to-day the Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

REFORM IN THE NAVY.-SECRETARY

We have read the report of the Hon. J Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, with great pleasure. It is an able document. More than this, it is a very interesting document. It is manifest, from his report, that he is a working, pains-taking Secretary. He has evidently labored diligently to acquire an accurate and minute knowledge of the duties pertaining to the responsible post over which he presides so acceptably to the navy, so acceptably to the country. His views, and his plans of improvement and re-organization are not only in harmony with our own opinions, but are in harmony with the spirit of the age. They are peculiarly adapted to the wants and necessities of

The report is too voluminous to admit in one article of a complete summary of, and a copious comment on it. The Secretary arranges his subjects under different heads, and treats of them separately. After stating the present naval force of the United States, and its distrithat West Point bears to the army. He treats of yards and docks, of rules and regulations, and then considers the subjects of the increase and the re-organization of the navy, and a modification of our system in regard to seamen. with a view to encourage more permanent enlistments, to identify them more thoroughly with the navy, and elevate their character by a plan of rewards as well as punishments. It is these three topics that we propose briefly to consider this morning.

We feel that we cannot too highly extol the recommendations of Mr. Dobbin on these

First, the INCREASE OF THE NAVY. In order to form an intelligent and reliable opinion on this subject, it is necessary to consider three things: First, the objects of a navy: secondly, the force of our navy, and thirdly, whether that force is adequate to the accomplishment of the objects contemplated in its establishment.

The objects of a navy are succinctly and lucidly stated by the Secretary. The navy is one important arm of national defence. Energy and strength should therefore be imparted to it to fit it for all the exigencies of the service. One object is to protect our commerce in distant seas; another is to guard our coast; and another is to enforce an observance of the rights of our citizens and our country abroad.

In order to accomplish these objects a considerable naval force is necessary. What is the size of our navy-and is it large enough for necessary and useful purposes??

It consists of about seventy vessels, including as well the smallest brigs, schooners, and store-ships, as the ships-of-the-line. Many of these are not only unfit for service, but not worth repairing. There are not now forty vessels that could be brought into service in ninety days, if needed. There is no steamer in the Pacific or African squadron. There is but one in the Brazilian squadron of two guns. We have in our navy no steamer of more than ten guns. Only 7,500 men are authorized by law to be enlisted-which are sufficient only to man properly a fleet of fifty vessels. In point of size, our navy is much less than one-fifth of

that of several of the greatest powers of Europe. With this navy we have an Atlantic coast of more than 2,000 miles, and a Pacific coast of fair and generous treatment at parting and an vast extent, to protect, with all our present and a rapidly growing trade in those oceans.

We agree with the Secretary that an increase of the navy is imperiously demanded, by every consideration of national defence and protection. This increase should be gradual-but it should keep pace with the developments and the necessities of the times.

While we do not believe that war steamers can take the place of sailing vessels, yet we agree with the Secretary in the propriety of impressing all the aids of steam into the naval cannot now notice. service. Steamers answer many of the purposes of war as well as those of commerce. relate to seamen, manifests a humanity that Steam ships constructed on the principle of does credit to his heart, and a judgment that screw propellers, are, we think, best suited to does credit to his mind. The report thus con-

mashington Sentinel. to the department to have constructed at least six first-class steam frigate propellers—and that the two frigates, the Santee, at Kittery, and the Sabine, at New York, which have been on the stocks since 1819, be altered and made to conform to modern improvements. He proposes an increase of the present force from 7,500 men

REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY .- The whole ountry sees the necessity for a reform of some of the abuses in the navy-a repeal of some of the old rules and regulations that are unsuited to its present condition and to the progressive character of the age. There are also recedents and customs in that service, which although they have the sanction of no legal enactment, have yet fastened themselves with obstinate tenacity to it. These things should all he examined into and changed.

The great evil in the present system, which the Secretary combats and proposes to reform, is, "that neither merit, nor sea service, nor gallantry, nor capacity, but mere seniority of com-

mission regulates promotion and pay."

Some time since, shortly indeed after the establishment of our paper, we devoted several editorials to the consideration of this subject, and published several communications embodying most of the facts contained under this head of the Secretary's report. At present, the most dashing and daring exploit-the most brilliant achievement that can be performed on the seas by a junior officer, is alike barren of honor. Honor will not feed-it will not clothe. There should be some substantial compensation from the country. The ghost of seniority stands in the path, and the brave and gallant junior cannot pass it. On this point we give a brief extract from the report. It says:

"To illustrate the unfairness of the present system, permit me to mention a few facts, not with the view of invidious comparison, but solely to elucidate the subject. There are fficers who have been in the navy more than forty years, whose total sea service is less than ten years, who receive the same pay with those of their grade whose sea service is fifteen, eigh-teen, and more than twenty years. These officers, who are thus receiving pay, prevent the promotion of those below them who have seen more than twice their service at sea, and have helped to give their country a name. There are inefficient officers who have not done duty, on sea or shore, for twelve, fifteen, and twenty years. There lieutenants who have seen dou ble the service of some of a higher grade, and receive but half their pay. There are many passed midshipmen of more than ten years' sea service, whose pay on leave is six hundred dolong the service. lars, and there are their superiors in rank of less than ten years' sea service, whose pay is twenty-five hundred dollars.

"The pride of rank and position is the animating element that imparts vigor to the arm, courage to the heart, buoyancy to the spirits of the faithful officer; and there is a peculiar sensitiveness to the slightest neglect. But, in a the enterprising—presenting so many paths through which the aspiring may advance to fame and fortune—what is there in the above outline of the picture which our naval system exhibits to attract the accomplished young men of the day? The timid and the laggard are promoted as rapidly as the brave and the acin twenty years' service, amidst the storms and the dangers of the sea, beneath tropical suns and near unfriendly coasts, on obtaining his few months' leave of absence, finds himself only receiving the same pay with those of his own grade who have lingered amid the com-forts of home, and rarely ever touch the deck the lower grade should be content until he attains a higher rank. This reasoning, however, is met by conceding the correctness of the principle, but protesting against the system which blocks up the path to rank by imbecility or incompetency, and thus deprives merit and hard service both of rank and pay. I am aware that it is an easier task to poi fects than to prescribe remedies. But the evils of our system can hardly be diminished by time, and no reform can be expected without

To remedy the evil here complained of, the Secretary proposes what we have all along declared ourselves in favor of. He expresses the

"That a retired list, on reduced pay, for the faithful who have become infirm; the discharge of the inefficient who have no claim on the bounty of their government for services rendered; promotion regulated by capacity, merit, and not by mere seniority of commission; pay to some extent controlled by sea service—are reforms not only demanded by the condition of the service, by considerations of justice, but absolutely ne cessary to the preservation of efficiency and

Our space to-day is so limited that we cannot say more on this point. Our readers are referred to the report itself.

The last head, to wit: "the modification of our system in regard to seamen," we cannot dwell at length on.

The Secretary very properly proposes an increase of the sailor's pay. In the navy a seaman is paid only \$12 a month, whereas, in the merchant service his pay ranges from \$15 to \$20 per month. This renders it very difficult to command the necessary number of seamen for our navy, small as that number is; whilst the merchant service, is sought after with avidity by the best and most respectable sailors. The Secretary also proposes a plan by which our seamen shall become more distinctly and permanently a part of the navy, and attached to the service. He says:

"Whenever a ship-of-war now returns from whenever a snip-of-war now recurs from her three years' cruise, the officers are detached and granted a leave of absence for three months, with leave-of-absence pay; but the seamen are peremptorily discharged—disconnected from the service. If they have been meritorious, I propose that on their return they be granted an honorable discharge (to be considered a leave of absence on pay) if within a certain time they cheose to re-enlist in the service. This would possess a two-fold virtue—of invitation to continue a member of a family caring for them during a temporary absence. They will soon regard the ship-of-war as their home; they will feel that they are a part of the navy of their country; they will compare their condition with that of the seamen of the mercantile marine, appreciate their advantage, and cling to the service."

The Secretary approves of the abolition of flogging in the navy, but he disapproves of the present modes of punishment, and suggests others in their place. He makes several suggestions of which we approve, but which we

cludes :

The Secretary advises that authority be given | "In the present organization of the Navy

to the department to have constructed at least | Department there is a degree of labor, burden Department there is a degree of labor, burden-some and embarrassing to the Secretary of the Navy, and severely distracting his attention from important business, which might, with great propriety and advantage, be otherwise distributed. The establishment of a Bureau of Personnel would merely add to the expenses of the government the difference between the present pay of an officer and what Congress might deem a proper salary for one discharging the duties of such a bureau. No additional clerks will be needed. It is hardly possible that a Secretary of the Navy can be sufficiently familiar with the character, fitness, and service of the officers of the several grades, to enable him to detail them satisfactorily for duty. If the head of such a bureau should bear the same relation to the Navy Department that the adjutant general does to the War, it would, in my opinion, contribute much to perfecting the or ganization of this department.

"I have thus, sir, taken the liberty to pre sent for consideration many changes which, my opinion, will promote organization, disci-pline, and economy. There are practical re-forms connected with this branch of the public service which need not be obtruded on your at-tention in this report, but which every effort will be made to effect."

We have but one suggestion to make in con nexion with this subject. It is that a Judge Advocate is as much needed in the navy as in the army. That office, we think, should be created, and an adequate salary provided. Under the present system, any officer, however onerous his proper duties, is liable, without any additional compensation, to be called on to perform the functions of judge advocate. Without profit or promotion. He gets honor, he covers himself and his flag with glory, but it is empty the functions of a law officer. Without additional pay, he is required to discharge additional and some very onerous, always very responsible

> The whole subject is one to which we have devoted much attention, and at some future time we purpose treating it more in detail.

TRIBUTES TO THE MEMORY OF WIL-LIAM R. KING.

We call the attention of our readers to the ouching and eloquent remarks made vesterday in the Senate and House of Representatives, in relation to the death of Hon. Wm. R. King. Whilst the decease of that pure man and emi nent statesman was known to every one, perhaps, in the United States, it was never officially known to Congress until yesterday. To our readers it is known that he filled with distinction the high position of minister to France that for many years he was a member of the House of Representatives, and a member and a shining ornament of the Senate, of which latter body he was chosen President. The ability and dignity with which he presided over the deliberations of that grave and illustrious body, the amenity of his manners, and the lofty qualities of his chivalrous character, won the respect, confidence, and affection of his distinguished associates. From the Senate he was transferred by the spontaneous suffrages of this free people to the next highest office within their gift-the Vice Presidency. The unavoidable shaft of the relentless destroyer, that spares neither the high or the low, the great or the humblemarked him as a shining victim. It is meet that the eloquent tributes rendered to his memory by therepresentatives of the States and of the people of this confederacy, should be spread before that people who appreciated his virtues and who sensibly feel his loss. They are tributes worthy ter, Everett, Cass, Douglas, and Clayton. In the House of Representatives, Messrs. Harris, of Alabama, Chandler, of Pennsylvania, Latham, of California, Taylor, of Ohio, Benton, of Missouri, Ashe, of North Carolina, and Phillips,

Lecture on Geology.—The second lecture on geology was delivered on Wednesday evening, at the Methodist Episcopal church, Green street, by the Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D. The subject was geological agencies, causes of changes, means of observations, &c. The lecture was illustrated by charts, symbols, orrery, and globes. The audicharts, symbols, orrery, and globes. The audience was not numerous. The exercises of the evening were opened with an appropriate prayer. Dr. Foster commenced by referring to the theories to which attention was given in the former lecture, (the La Placean, or nebular theory of the solar system, and the theory of igneous fusion of our own planet.) Yet whether they are true or false, he said, was a question which but slightly concerns the science of geology; they may or may not be true, and it will but little affect the principles involved. However the globe was formed, in fusion or a solid sphere, it had a first virgin surface. At that point geological inquiries properly begin. Whatever may have been the primitive condition of the earth, one thing is certain—it had a chrystalized crust; changes commenced to operate on that crust. These changes constito operate on that crust. These changes commenced to operate on that crust. These changes constitute the science of geology, and the subject of the present lecture was, the changes produced on those crusts. The changes began immediately to transpire, and they have been very extensive; but whether the earth was originally fluid or solid there was a time when it presented an incrusted That was the result of igneous fusion, and rivers—they are the fathers and mothers of oceans, and in the ancient earth must have been more abundant than in the modern earth. The ancient oceans were perhaps all tropical, and conse quently deeper and more agitated. The Falls of Niagara, of which a diagram was displayed, had retreated seven miles from two heights, making a channel of four hundred feet deep, and from half a mile to a mile and a half wide, which had been made through a solid rock. The lectures they are made through a solid rock. The lecturer then re-fer 2 d to Lake Geneva, the Adriatic, and the Gan The debris carried down by the latter, he said ges. The debris carried down by the latter, he said was about six thousand tons annually. But the Mississippi has the largest drainage in the world; she drains a portion of the earth no less than one million five hundred thousand square miles. It is found that the Mississippi had produced a delta with an area of thirty square miles and six hundred feet deep; it carries twice as much as the Ganges, though it is not as old or as long employed as that great river. Doctor Foster then referred to the influence of the glaciers with their high avalanches, the movements of the boulder high avalanches, the movements of the boulde rocks, volcanoes, earthquakes, upheavals, subsid

with much clearness and impressivenes [Herald, Nov. 25. Mysterious Abduction.—The Jersey City Union states that a young lady disappeared from that vicinity on Wednesday night, under mysterious circumstances. She returned from a short walk, with a female friend, just at night. On arriving at the door of the house she stopped, and telling her companion to go into the house, she started quickly down the road, as she said, to look started quickly down the road, as she said, to look for her handkerchief. Her companion waited for a moment on the steps and saw her go a few yards, stoop down, and then turn back towards the house. The friend then went into the house. She had hardly shut the door behind her before she heard a faint cry. Thinking that her friend was only calling to her not to shut the door, she mischievously locked it and ran up stairs, intending to keep the young lady waiting at the door till the servant should open it. From that moment nothing has been seen or heard of her.

the servant should open it. From that moment nothing has been seen or heard of her.

Her father and brothers fancied she had gone up stairs; the friend in the same way, fancied that she had stayed below; and it was only after coming down to the parlor that both discovered the absence of the "daughter of the house." Search

Local and Bersonal.

A Handsome Present.-Mr. John Farrell, of the firm of John Higgins & Co., of New York, has arrived in this city and is at the National hotel. He intends to present to Mrs. Pierce, the wife of the President of the United States, a beauifully embroidered cambric handkerchief, of Irish nanufacture. A friend, to whom it was shown ast night, says that the design consists of a ship in full sail, flags, and other emblems of our coun ry's commerce. In each of the corners is an ea gle, holding in his talons the American shield, surounded by clusters of stars; the whole bordered by oak leaves and acorns.

The needle-work is represented to be nighest order, and equals the finest French manuacture. The girls in the Irish schools are taught this description of industry, the products of which are gathered and brought into market. Thus is art nade to contribute to the improvement of the social and physical condition of the maidens of Erin.

The Missing Found.-We stated, in our last paper, that when, on Wednesday, the jury in the case of the United States vs. Wm. Meinking, returned the Criminal Court with their verdict, it was liscovered that the accused was among the missing; he having slily slipped away in the crowd, unbserved by court, officers, and spectators, and nade his escape. He was probably of the opinion at that time that the jury had agreed upon conviction. Yesterday morning, however, doubt less comforting himself with the hope that the finding might be for acquittal, he voluntarily and unexpectedly re-appeared in the court room, when the verdict of "guilty"—for receiving stolen goods—was pronounced. We learn that the judge sentenced him to two years and a half's imprisonment "at labor" in the District penitentiary.

Judge Crawford's Charge to the grand jury delivered on Monday last, has been published, and contains good and sound advice to the gentlemen to whom it is addressed. But, if our ears did not deceive us, we think that, on the occasion, we heard his honor say something about a certain law of Maryland concerning free negroes and mulattoes, and the act of Congress prohibiting the irculation, as a currency, of notes under the enomination of five dollars. This part does not appear in the printed charge. How it came to be nitted, is none of our business. We merely desire to supply the defect of publication, and to refresh the minds of the grand jurors.

Risley's Variete.- Last night the Variete was illed with a distinguished audience. To his excellent stock company, Mr. Risley has added the Miss Gertrude Dawes. This lady, several years since, when a mere child, attracted much attention at the Olympic in this city, by her grace and activity; but those who knew her then can hardly now recognize her in the elegant and accomplished danseuse of the Variete. The bill for to night comprises the comedy of The Hopeless Passion, a Medley Dance, Good for Nothing, and The

National Theatre.-Mons. and Mad. Marzett ake a benefit at the National to-night. They are great favorites with all who have been to vitness their performances in pantomimic acting. They present an excellent bill. The buresque of The Coopers, (for the first time,) Jocko, the Brazilian Ape, a Grand Divertisment, and dancing by Mad'lle Yrea Mathias, will compose the entertainment

Target Firing .- The National Guard paraded esterday, and, proceeding to the Washington Monument grounds, had a pleasant and exciting time at target firing. Private Wilson made th alike of the illustrious dead and of the distin- best shot, and consequently won the silver cup, and guished authors of them. The speakers on this James Johnson, having made the second-best, won naval force of the United States, and its distri-of a ship. But it may be said that pay should bution; he speaks of the Naval Academy, be increased with rank, and that the officer of

> Smithsonian Institution .- The first of a course of lectures on chemistry will be delivered by Dr. . Lawrence Smith this evening, at the Institution. Subject: The importance of the study of chemistry, and its close connexion with the progress of the arts and manufactures of the present age; also, general notice of the nature of bodiesmore especially gaseous bodies.

Washington Navy Yard.—It appears, from ne of the reports accompanying the President's nessage, that the number of day's work performed at the Washington navy yard during the year ending June 30, 1853, was 44,7311; the cost of labor, \$65,021 09; average price of the workmen, per day, \$1 451.

A Long Argument.-In the circuit court, yes terday, Mr. Cutler, of New York, concluded his argument in the case of Whitney vs. Day and others, having, as one of the jurors informed us, occupied the attention of the court for five days!

C. Clement Venable, N. Carroll Mason, and George F. Woodward, were admitted to practice as attor neys in the criminal court.

The Rescue.-Greenough's group of statuary on the east front of the Capitol has recently had

placed around it a light and beautiful iron railing. We call attention to the advertisement of

Messrs. Evans & Fant, in another column, in re

lation to land scrip and warrants.

at Industrial Exhibition, with Literary Les irts, will open on Thursday night, Decem building on 13th street, above 6 street, owling, of Philadelphia, will delivered. UNUSUAL ATTRACTION !!! owling, of Philadelphia, will deliver the first the series, on the night of the opening.

"Maria Antoinet, the heroic and beautiful fortunate mother of the dauphin of France." the evening, Mr. L. V. H. Crosby, the celebrate

The School of Design of the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute will be opened about the 12th or 15th instant, it the third story of Parker's Building, on Pennsylvania avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

The school being limited to one hundred and twenty scholars, those desirous of becoming attached thereto will

The school being limited to one hundred and twenty scholars, those desirous of becoming attached thereto will please hand in their names to any of the officers of the Institution. New members, over twenty-one years of age, will have to pay three dollars; those under twenty-one, and not less than fourteen years, pay two dollars. Present enfor members will pay two dollars, and junior members as dollar. Upon paying as above, which must be done sfore entering the school, they will receive a ticket of embership in the Institute, entiting them to all the trileges of the School of Design, Lectures, and Exhibin, if any shall be held.

By order of Board of Management.

oard of Management.
P. M. PEARSON, Rec. Sec'y.

Gilman's Hair Dye has made its appearance in our city, very much to the gratification of our young beaux who wear red whiskers or mustachios. Gentlemen are now seen going into our hair-dressing saloons with hair, whiskers, mustachios, and eyebrows of all imaginable colors, and in five minutes they will appear on the street having them entirely changed and decidedly improved by a lustrous black, obtained by using Gilman's Dyr.—Norfolk Herald.

For sale by Z. D. Gilman, Chemist

For sale by Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington City.

For Hats or Caps, call at HENDLEY'S, se-cond door east of the United States Hotel, Penn-sylvania avenue; where also may be be found a great variety of under-shirts, drawers, dress-shirts, oves, hosiery, cravats, and other goods for gen tlemen.
For gracefulness, durability, and cheapness, HENDLEY'S hats are not to be surpassed.

General Intelligence.

Conviction of a Clergyman of Murder-His Suicide.

The North State Whig, published at Washington The North State Whig, published at Washington, North Carolina, furnishes a condensed report of the trial of the Rev. George W. Carawan, for the murder of Mr. C. H. Lassiter. a school teacher, in Hyds county. The whole case is remarkable, on account of the status of the accused, the depravity developed, and the tragical issue of the trial. Eminent counsel were arrayed for both the prosecution and the defence, and much excitement prevailed during the proceedings. The paper before us gives the following particulars:

Carawan is 56 years old, and for many years has been a popular preacher in the Baptist church

Carawan is 56 years old, and for many years has been a popular preacher in the Baptist church—a man of strong will, exercising a powerful influence over his friends, and feared as much as hated by his foes. Lassiter was a quiet young man engaged in the business of teaching. Some months before the murder Lassiter boarded in the house of Carawan, and a quarrel arose between them, Carawan alleging that Lassiter was too familiar with his (C.'s) wife. Carawan talked very freely among his neighbors on the subject—said that L. ought to be shot—that shooting was too good for him, and that he and L. could not both live in the same neighborhood, &c., and finally tried to get out a peace warrant against L., alleging that he had attempted to take his life. He went on this way for some time, when L. sued him for slander, laying the damages at \$2,000. A few hours after the writ was served on C., Lassiter was killed.

few hours after the writ was served on C., Lassiter was killed.

He had finished a school on Rose Bay, and on Monday, the 15th of November, 1852, started on foot, with a carpet bag in his hand to go to the lake, where he had engaged another school. About 3 o'clock P. M., he passed C.'s house, on his way to the lake. Shortly after he passed, C. left his house and went across the field towards the woods which lie between the house and the spot on the road where L. was killed, his wife following with a gun wrapped up in her apron. She returned to which lie between the house and the spot on the road where L. was killed, his wife following with a gun wrapped up in her apron. She returned to the house immediately; Carawan not till sundown. That night he was absent from home.

Tuesday he remained at home, but on Wednesday, a rainy day, he took a hoe and went into the woods, and was gone several hours. On Thursday, before L. was missed, (the people on the lake thinking he was at the lake,) C. went to one of the neighbors and inquired if he had seen anything of L., stating that his (C.'s) family had seen him pass his house on Monday with a package of clothes, and he was thinking he had run away. On Friday evening, when told that the people were searching for L., he expressed great surprise that he should be missing—never had heard anything of it. On Saturday morning, the search for L still going on, he wrote to a friend to come and see him—that L. was missing—supposed to be killed—and added that he (C.) was at home all day Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and that he could prove it by Carawan Sawyer, (the main witness on the trial for the State,) his nephew, a boy who was living with him.

witness on the trial for the State,) his nephew, a boy who was living with him.

The body of L. was found on Saturday evening, in the swamps behind C.'s house, in an open lot, which was surrounded with briers, underbrush, &c., and covered with moss. The moss over the grave had been carefully removed, the grave dug, just large enough to hold the body, the body pressed into it, the grave filled up even with the surrounding earth and pressed down, and the moss carefully laid back upon it. The moss leaving no trace of a foot-print, there was no sign that any body had ever been there, except that the moss over the grave had faded a little; about a handfull of fresh dirt was near it, and a dead limb of a tree had apparently been recently disturbed; the

full of fresh dirt was near it, and a dead limb of a tree had apparently been recently disturbed; the bark, which had evidently just fallen from it, lying in one spot, and the limb in another. The men who were searching for the body had stopped in this lonely spot to rest, having given up the search for the day, when these appearances attracted their attention, and the body was found.

L. was killed by gun-shot wounds. Several shots were taken from the body, three from the heart. There were three sizes of shot found in the body; and in one of the barrels of C.'s gun, found in his house, just such shot, and of three sizes, were found. That night C. left Hyde county, telling his nephew (Sawyer) that if he staid there sizes, were found. That night C. left Hyde county, telling his nephew (Sawyer) that if he staid there he should be hung—that he should send for his family, and he (S.) must go with them. On Sunday morning he landed from a canoe at Durham's Creek Mills, in Beaufort county, about 30 miles from his home, telling the man who rowed him over that he was after a piece of land which another man was trying to buy, and that was the reason of his hurry, and charging him to keep his movements a secret.

ovements a secret.

From this time till his arrest at night in his shouse, in January following, the State did not show his whereabouts. But from letters received by the sheriff of Hyde, from Tennessee, it seems that he had been in that State preaching under the assumed name of John Forbes.

ried to get a friend to hire the witness Sawyer to go away. He had offered this same witness, bego away. He had offered this same witness, before the body of L. was found, a negro if he would swear that he (C.) was at home all Monday, the day on which the murder was committed. And while in Hyde jail he wrote to a friend (the of the way. He had given he said, in one of the letters, Mary (his wife) \$500 to get Sawyer off—if that wouldn't do, give him \$1,000—and if that wouldn't do, he (his friend) must get rid of Sawyer "by hook or by crook," and not suffer his (C's) and he beste.

eck to be broke neck to be broke.

The defence set up for the prisoner was that three of the witnesses (including Sawyer) had sworn falsely, committed wilful and deliberate perjury, and that it was impossible for Carawan to have gone through the woods after Lassiter passed his house quick enough to have cut him off.

The jury after a protracted sitting, brought in a

his house quick enough to have cut him off.

The jury, after a protracted sitting, brought in a verdict of "guilty," and the judge ordered a recess of the court for an hour. As the crowd was leaving, he fired at Mr. Warren, the counsel for the State, and with the other shot himself through the head, killing himself instantly. The ball of the other struck Mr. Warren on the breast, just above the heart, but fortunately glanced off, and left only a slight wound. The North Star Whig says:

Carawan maintained his self-control throughout Carawan maintained his self-control throughout the trial. He was as fine looking man as one would find among a thousand—tall, admirably built, with a massive head, showing, with enor mous animal passions, large intellect. These passions have destroyed him, he having given himself all his life to their unbridled sway. His wife, apparently about his own age, and his three children having been with him during the trial, accompanying him to and from the court-house and isi!

The Steamer Humboldt, ashore near Halifa was a superior vessel of 2,450 tons, built by Mr. Westervelt, launched in 1850. She had donble engines, with 96 inch cylinders. She cost, when ready for sea, \$560,000, and was lately rated at \$450,000, of which there is but a very small amount insured, the company being their own

underwriters.

The Humboldt left Havre on the 23d ult. with 90 passengers and 450 tons merchandize, and on the morning of the 6th inst. while in charge of a the morning of the 6th inst. while in charge of a pilot, struck upon a rock (it being very hazy at the time) off Lambro Light; was got off, but had to run ashore about ten miles below Halifax to prevent her from sinking, in about three fathoms of water. The vessel at the time had some four or five feet of water in her hold. It was expected that she would be got afloat after discharging cargo. Her cargo, which is a valuable one, is well covered by insurance in this city, but to what extent cannot yet be scertained.—N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

LATER.-By TELEGRAPH.-There is forty thou Humboldt,

The underwriters dispatched an agent to Hali-

The underwriters dispatched Canada.

ax this 12 M., in the steamer Canada.

The schooner Kingfisher, from I ayal, Nov. 16th,
The schooner Kingfisher, from I ayal, Nov. 16th,
which arrived at New York on the 7th, reports that the clipper ship Challenge was entirely dis-charged and waiting orders.

The barque J. O., of and from Boston, would probably load with her silks for London.

The Sloop-of-War Cyane, Hollins, com-mander, which sailed from Philadelphia on the 15th for the Isthmus of Darien, will survey Caledonia bay and Punta Escocas; and there will be, incidentally, a reconnoissance of the ship channel route of Dr. Black, the Secretary of the Navy having given permission for one or more officers of the Cyane to assist. The survey of the waters named is expected to occupy from three to four

Vermont Legislature, Montpeller, Dec. 7.— The legislature adjourned at 21 o'clock to-day, without electing a U. S. senator. Among the important votes taken yesterday, were those amending and essentially changing the liquor law, and relating to the consolidation of the Rutland and Burlington railroads. The latter measure was carried in the senate, but lost in the house.

Satting of the Canada, Boston, Dec. 7.—The Cunard steamship Canada, sailed at moon to-day, with 32 passengers, including 29 to Halifax. She carries out \$740,500, principally in American gold, of which, \$50,000 is intended for Halifax.

Amusements.

RISLEY'S VARIETE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF MISS GERTRUDE DAWES. FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9,

he performed the elegant comedy of A HOPELESS PASSION.

long by Miss DE FORREST.

To be followed by the farce of GOOD FOR NOTHING. To conclude with the Drama of THE TOODLES.

Prices of Admission.—Orchestra chairs, 75 cents dress circle, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.
A gentleman accompanied by two ladies admitted for \$1 to the dress circle.
Doors open at 1/4 past 6—curtain will rise at quarter past 7.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MONS. AND MAD. MARZETTI.

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9, Will be performed the farce of A KISS IN THE DARK.

followed by (first time) the new burlesque o THE COOPERS.

After which
A GRAND DIVERTISEMENT, which Md'lle YRCA MATHIAS will dance LA MADRILENNE.

To conclude with the pantomime of JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

Prices of Admission.—Dress Circle and Par-uette, 50 cents; Reserved seats, 75 cents; Orchestra ests, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Third Tier, 50 ents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents.

Doors open at a quarter to seven, to commence at seven-

CARD—MUSICALE.

DROFESSOR J. E. SCHEEL respectfully Informs the Musical Community of Washington and Georgetown, that he is fully prepared to attend Private Parties, Soriees, &c. He has made arrangements which insure him a constant supply of all the most fashionable European and American music

supply of all the most fashionable European and American music.

The Piano being the most fashionable instrument at present used in Europe and the northern cities, on the above named occasions, Professor Scheel will at all times be prepared, personally, to preside at that instrument, and perform all the most popular and most fashionable music of the day, and trusts that his past experience and endeavors to please, will ensure him the patronage of all lovers of good music.

The Any additional instruments furnished if desired. Orders may be left at his residence on 14th street, near F; at the music stores of Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Davis and Hilbus & Hitz, or at the confectionery stores of Mr. Gautier, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Boyle, Georgetown.

Dec 6—6teod

YONES' REVENUE DIGEST and Custom-House Guide—Containing an alphabeti-al tariff, and all information necessary to enable cal tariff, and all information necessary to enable
the merchant or shipmaster to transact any branch
of custom-house business with accuracy and dispatch. Published and for sale by
COLLINS, BOWNE & CO.,
11th street, second door north of Penn.
avenue. Branch of Stationer's Hall,
174 and 176 Pearl st., New York.

LOUR FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, and servants for hire. Apply to Dr. R. T

Dec 6—solm TOR SALE.—Will be sold, at public auction, on Tuesday, the 27th December, 1853, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the real and personal estate of the Washington Stone Dressing Company. All to take place on the premises.

Terms on the day of sale, as follows: Twenty per cent. on the day of sale; twenty per cent. when the deed is delivered; balance six and twelve months, with interest at six per cent., secured by mortgage on the premises.

ured by mortgage on the premises T AND SCRIP AND WARRANTS .- The Undersigned will pay the highest price for Virginia Scrip and Warrants. Purchasers can be supplied, and orders filled at the lowest market rates. EVANS AND FANT,

Opposite the Attorney General's Office, corne F and 15th street. Dec 9—3td&w ID AND WARM GLOVES .- Our assort nent of warm and kid Gloves is now com-In our assortment may be found "Alexan-STEVENS'S

GENCY FOR THE SALE of Longworth & Zimmerman's Pure, Sparkling and Catawba, the Isabella Sweet Wines and

Dry Catawba, the Isabella Sweet Wines and Brandy. I have also received direct, by the pack et South America, from Havre, 100 baskets of PURE CHAMPAGNE, pints and quarts, of my former brands. Also in store, Heidsieck, Gordon's Sherry, and other wines; all of the best brands. with a large choice of the finest BRANDIES, Scotch and Rye Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Arrac, Maraschino, Curacao, and other Cordials, Prime Havana Segars, &c. B. JOST, dec 8-3teo (m) Pa.av., btw. 17th & 18th str.

NEW MUSIC, PIANOS, &c. WE have this week published the "Star Schottische," by G'Schwend, and dedicated to Messrs. Wallach & Hope, of the "Evening

Star."

This is very pretty Schottische, and our friends should not fail to secure a copy. We have also recently opened five new Pianos, from the establishment of Knabe, Gaehle & Co., and one from Firth, Pond, & Co., N. Y., to all of which we invite the attention of those in want of a first-rate instrument, as we are determined to sell at very

Pa. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.

L. LEWIS, Attorney at Law, Com missioner of Deeds for Virginia and the District of Columbia, and general agent, continues to collect all claims upon the general government, especially pensions of all kinds, increase of pen-

especially pensions of all kinds, increase of pen-sions, and suspended claims.

To widows who are receiving less than their husbands did under the acts of 1828 and 1832 he

will guaranty the same pensions paid to their hu To the widows of those revolutionary officer and soldiers who were cut off from pensions by marrying after January, 1800, he will guaranty pensions for life, under the act of February, 1853. pensions for life, under the act of February, 1999.

To all widows who have been enjoying five years' half-pay under the acts of July, 1898, July, 1848, and February, 1849, he will guaranty a con-

inuance of said half-pay for five years more, unler the act of February, 1853. All marines and sailors who served on the coasts All marines and sainces who served on the coasts of Cahfornia and Mexico, from 1846 to 1852, and the Arctic expedition are entitled to extra pay. Widows and children of those who died in the Mexican war are entitled to pensions. Fees in all cases moderate, and no charge in any

ase of the widow or orphan unless the ollected and paid over.

He flatters himself that his long residence Washington and experience in the transaction of business in the various departments thereof will afford him great facilities in the collection of all

If necessary, he respectfully refers to the sens ors and members of Congress from Virginia and

Texas.
Office on K street, between 24th reets. Nov 9—1awif 3m (m) S. L. LEWIS.

TEW JEWELRY STORE .- The subscriber would most respectfully inform the citizens of Washington and vicinity, that he has just opened a very choice and select assortment of fine Gold Jewelry, rich Silver Ware, best quality of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Gold Lockets, Pens, Pencils, &c., &c. All of which he now offers for sale by the single article as cheap as goods of the same quality can be purchased for in any other city in America; so that purchasers can be supplied here as well and as cheap as in any other city. Please call at the store (formerly occupied by Mr. Steven Eddy) between 4½ and 6th streets, north side Pennsylvania avenue.

P. S. All kinds of Watches carefully and neatly epaired by W. W. HOLLINGSWORTH, Watchmaker.

Celegraphic.

By the House Line, expressly for the Sentine

Letters of the 10th, from Constantinople, show that the operations at Oltenitza were a feigned attack, intended to deceive Gortschakoff. The plan succeeded, and Omar Pasha is combining his troops to attack the division of General Luders in Bessarabia, and the Ottoman force on the Black sea is to co-operate with the land forces in the attack.

The Porte has received from the British and French ambassadors assurances of effective co-French ambassadors assurances of effective co-operations in case of need, and he may send the fleet into the Black sea without fear of leaving the

eapital exposed.

The Patrie states, that a letter from Vienna dated the 21st ult., says that the Russian army re-ceived orders to assume the offensive and cross the Danube.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

LATER FROM EUROPE. HALIPAX, Dec. S .- The Niagara arrived here today. She left Liverpool on the 26th ult.

The hostilities in the east were suspended, and both Russian and Turkish armies in Europe were retiring to their winter encampment.

The Turks continue successful in Asia. New ttempts at reconciliation were being made. Egypt has prohibited the export of grain.

The Markets. The Liverpool cotton market continued firm—sales for the week were 41,000 bales. The improved tone in breadstuffs had been lost. Wheat had declined one penny. Flour was lower; Baltimore stood at 37s. 3d. Corn at 45s. to 48s. Consols had advanced to 95%.

Miscellaneous. Hobby Horses For CHILDREN, just received, and for sale low at LAMMOND'S,

TOYS in abundance, and for sale wholesale and retail at LAMMOND'S,

Dec 8—3t. (m) Seventh street. (m) Seventh street.

ADIES' WORK-BOXES, Dressing Cases, Leather Reticules, &c., for sale at LAMMOND'S, Seventh street, second door below E.

Dec 8—3t. (m)

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—All persons in want of Musical Instruments will do well to call and examine our very select assortment of Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Acordeons, Banjos and Tambourines.

Also, Tuning Forks, Pegs, Bows, Rosin, Italian Strings, &c., all of which we will sell at remarkably low prices.

Pa. av., between 9th and 10th streets.

dec 9—1m (m)

Pa. av., between 9th and 10th streets.

dec 8—1m

(m)

NOTICE—The printing business heretofore conducted by John T. Towers, and recently by Lemuel Towers, will hereafter be conducted under the firm of John T. and Lemuel
Towers, they having formed a partnership for
that purpose.

LEM. TOWERS.

LEM. TOWERS.

Washington, December 6th, 1853. AND SCRIP .-- Purchasers of land scrip can generally find some for sale on applica-tion at my office on 12th street, between E and F streets, from 9, A. M., to 12, M.

HIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!-Gentlemen in want of a superior article and good fitting shirts, will find a first-rate assortment of all

LANE'S Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment Dec 3-d2wif HILDREN'S and Infants' Hats, Caps. und Flats of all colors, styles, qualities, and rices, a large and superior assortment now on and, cheap for cash, at LANE'S

Fashionable Hat and Cap Store,

Pennsylvania av., near 41 st.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!! of the latest fashion and most approved styles; a full assortment now on hand at LANE'S tashionable hat

and cap store, Pennsylvania avenue, near 4½ st. Dec 3—d2wif NTEW STORE. An excellent stock of BIRGE, under Willard's Hotel, where he in tends keeping every article called for in his line; among which may be found Leary's hats, caps, shawls, robe de chambre, shirts and collars, under garments of every description, silk and cotton umbrellas, canes, gloves, hosiery, &c., &c.

Dec 6—6teod.*

L'URNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT, ON Four-and-a-half street, three doors north Pennsylvania avenue. Apply to Dr. Holmead.

OLD INLAID NEEDLES, &c .-- Lam T mond, 7th street, has received a supply of Crowley & Son's Gold Inlaid Needles, a very superior article; also, a large assortment of Porte Monaies, three ply Shirt Collars, Dominoes, Back Gammon Board, &c., and for sale low.

Dec 6-3t (m) CHARLES E. WEAVER, Attorney at Law and General Agent for the prosecution of claims against the government, Washington,

RUPP'S RESTAURANT AND HOTEL.
The proprietor is always prepared to furnish ordinary or extra meals at short notice, including all the delicacies of the season.

He has two suites of furnished rooms suitable for presses or single gentlemen. for messes or single gentlemen. Also rooms for

private parties or business transactions. His location is convenient to the Capitol and the Ex-Pennsylvania avenue, next to Gadsby's Hotel. Dec 7—tf. if cutive departments.

WM. PHIPPS, ENGRAVER IN GENERAL. WEST SIDE 11TH, THREE DOORS ABOVE E STREET, Card cutting and printing at shortest notice

WASHINGTON HOUSE. VO. 223, CHESTNUT ST., ABOVE 7TH. Philadelphia. A. F. GLASS, PROPRIETOR.

BROWN'S MARBLE HOTEL, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON CITY. T. P. Brown.

Thomas Brown. T. D. Winter. OF VIRGINIA. OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED offer their services to prosecute claims of every description be ore Congress and the different departments of the

Office on 14th street, opposite Willard's Hotel. Sep 29—tf BROWN & WINTER. PRENCH SHIRT BOSOMS.—The sales of this article are large and our assortment is new and complete. Persons will find it cheaper to buy the bosoms than make them. Also, a select assortment of Embroidered Bo-

soms, of fine quality and elegant styles. For sale Sales Room, Brown's Hotel.

street, second door below E, has just received large assortment of Toys, amongst which can be found almost every article that will please children, and for sale wholesale and retail at low

GAUTIER'S. REDUCTION OF PRICES.—Visitors to Gautier's Saloons will find, upon examination of the present revised Bill of Fare, that the prices of many articles have been reduced. Nov 30—eo3t (m)

PRESSING ROBES.—Another large and varied supply of fine and low-priced Robes de Chambre, some all wool. Also, a small lot of STEVENS'S Sales Room, Brown's Hotel. French robes, at

OTTON AND WOOL HOSE .-- English and German Hose of superior and ordinary various qualities and sizes. Our assortment o osiery is complete and prices moderate, at

STEVEN'S Sales Ro